

How Girls Love One Another.
Doubtless Gush—O, what a lovely face Miss Houston has! How I should love to paint it.
Miss Adelaide (her rival)—I doubt if you could improve on her own art, Mr. Gush.—Town Topics.

Fillial Obedience.
"Why do you stare so at all the gentlemen you meet, Ella? I am surprised at you."
"Why, mamma told papa yesterday it is time that I look around for a man."
—Truth.

In Reproduction.
Wade—Did you ever notice that blind men are generally very smart?
Butcher—Yes; having no sense of sight they make up by having a sight of sense.—Puck.

Did the Same Thing.
Mr. Oldbottle—I am a self-made man, sir. I began life as a barefoot boy.
Kennard—Indeed. Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either.—Truth.

The Difference.
Mamma—Do stop crying, Tommy. You don't hear me cry when my hair is combed.
Tommy—Boo-hoo-ooh! Yours isn't hitched on.—Judge.

To Be Sure.
Banks—Here is a queer fashion item. It says: "Baggy-kneed trousers are coming to the front."
Rivers—Where else could they come?
—Chicago Tribune.

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, and the prevalence of fevers and other serious diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and the bodily health vigorous, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My little boy four years old had a terrible crooked neck on his neck. A friend of mine said Hood's Sarsaparilla cured his little boy, so I procured a bottle of the medicine, and the result has been that the crooked neck has been straightened, and the child is now as healthy as a horse."—Mrs. J. A. Hood, 324 Throokston St., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

A New Train

THE "Knickerbocker Special," DAILY
ST. LOUIS,
CINCINNATI,
New York & Boston.

Through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and down the Hudson.

St. Louis	12:00 Noon
Ar. INDIANAPOLIS	6:00 p. m.
Ar. CINCINNATI	10:45 p. m.
Ar. CLEVELAND	2:30 a. m.
Ar. BUFFALO	6:00 a. m.
Ar. NEW YORK	6:30 p. m.
Ar. BOSTON	9:05 p. m.

SUPERS EQUIPMENT,
Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars.
WILL BE INAUGURATED
SEPTEMBER 30,
—VIA—
BIG FOUR ROUTE
LAKE SHORE & NEW YORK CENTRAL
LAKE SHORE & NEW YORK CENTRAL
M. E. HOLLAND, E. O. MCGONICK, D. B. MARTIN,
Presidents. Pass. Traffic Managers. Gen'l. & T. A. Gs.
CINCINNATI.

W. L. Douglas

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST, NO SQUEAKING.

\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH MANUFACTURED.
\$4.50 FINE CALF SKIN, GAITHERS.
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
\$2.12 1/2 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES' BEST DONOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoe in the world, and guarantee that the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits, our shoes cost less to make in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices than the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
Other Chemicals
are used in the Preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

E. L. ELY, 24 Westerville, Ohio.

DROPSY

Treated free of charge. From first dose symptoms quickly disappear. FREE BOOK of "DROPSY" sent by mail. Write to H. H. GILMAN & SONS, Springfield, Mass.

TREES OF GOLD plan. S. P. LORING, Jr., has been selected by the highest priced. Merino, ram, sold, was the American bred ram Gold Drop, bred by Mr. Thornton, of New York, and exported as a lamb in 1891. He brought \$2,000.

—Farming is the only industry that is not liable to strikes and lockouts. The farmer doesn't make much money, but what he does make is his, and it comes with certainty, and is not liable to strike assessments and contributions to salary expert mischief makers.—Farm and Ranch.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

PREPARATION FOR COTTON.

Suggestions Offered by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is often the custom, when cotton follows cotton, to bed on the middle of the rows of the previous year without breaking the old middles. This is the case when cotton follows some other crops, but less frequently. The crops that cotton follows, other than cotton, are generally corn and oats, and the growth of grass and weeds that spring up after the corn is laid by and the cotton harvested, necessitates, in the majority of cases, the broadest breaking of the soil. We have heard it argued by cotton planters that, inasmuch as the cotton plant is tap-rooted, it requires a firm bed to insure its making a good growth, and that beds should be made on unbroken soil. On the other hand, others claim that better results are obtained by either breaking broadcast or bed-ding in the fall and rebedding in the spring, or both breaking and bed-ding in the spring without the previous fall breaking. As to whether the soil should be broken in fall or spring, would largely be determined by the soil and its condition. Should there be a rank growth of vegetation on the surface in the fall it would be better to turn it under that it might, by decomposition, be converted into plant food, unless the soil was particularly subject to washing. If such should be the case its remaining on the surface would largely prevent washing. It is doubtful whether very light soils receive more injury or benefit from fall breaking. Stiff or harsh soils are materially improved by thorough fall breaking that the freezes of winter may better act upon them and improve their mechanical condition by disintegration.

As work was not begun on the station until about February 1, 1893, the fall breaking was not tried, but in February four plots of cornstalk land with good growth of Bermuda grass were selected. Two were broken with double turning plow and two were left unbroken. One plot each of the broken and unbroken were bedded in February and the others were not disturbed until May 5, when they were bedded just as were the others in February. May 23 an iron tooth harrow was drawn over all the beds and the cotton planted. The plants appeared above ground on the same day and no difference was noticed until August, when the plots bedded on unbroken soil were not growing so well and seemed to suffer more from dry weather and the hot sun, and began to shed more than the plots bedded on broken soil. These plots seemed to be more vigorous in growth and the leaves had a decidedly better color than plots bedded on unbroken soil and were affected about half so much by the rust or leaf spots.

The following table gives the weight per acre of seed cotton gathered from the four plots:

UNBROKEN SOIL.	
Beded in February.	724 pounds.
Beded 24 of May.	754 pounds.
BROKEN SOIL.	
Beded in February.	809 pounds.
Beded 24 of May.	801 pounds.

Notes.—The increase in beds made in May over beds made in February was sixty-two pounds seed cotton per acre. Beds made in May on unbroken soil gave an increase of thirty pounds over beds made in February on unbroken soil, and beds made in May on broken soil gave an increase of thirty-two pounds over beds made in February on broken soil. But these differences are too small to be of practical value in the experiment, especially as the experiment is only one year's trial.

The increase in yield of beds made on broken soil over that of beds made on unbroken was 292 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

All four plots were covered with about half a soil of Bermuda grass, which was vastly more difficult to suppress on the unbroken beds than on those broken. This fact, perhaps, accounts for some of the difference in the yields from the broken and unbroken plots.

The unbroken plots were more difficult to cultivate with plow and hoe than the broken plots.

The unbroken plots suffered more from shedding than the broken, but the unbroken beds in May shedded little, if any less than the unbroken beds made in February. The cotton opened on the unbroken beds before it opened on the broken, and 10 per cent. of the cotton on the broken beds was picked after all had been gathered from the unbroken beds.

One hundred plants growing on the unbroken plots had 132 imperfect bolls, while the same number of plants growing on the broken plots had only forty-three imperfect bolls. By imperfect bolls is meant bolls with one or more locks not fully developed, or with abortive lint or seed.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

How to Start and Conduct a Flock for Profitable Results.

I am a farmer on a small scale and wish to raise poultry for profit. I have been reading a poultry paper or two and find nothing satisfactory for my case. All that is practical in them refers to standard points, breeding and mating for show purposes. I want to raise geese and fowls for market. Please give an article on the care of the subject, and oblige—J. H. Sims, Dallas, Texas.

ANSWER.

Select a dozen of your best young hens to begin with; then during the fair buy a cock and three or four hens of good Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes (this writer would prefer the white if to be kept on sandy soil, and the parti-colored if on clay soil). Have no other cock on the place. Let things work according to the order of nature. Carefully save the eggs from the pure-bred hens and use them alone for hatching. From the pure-bred breeding stock there can with care be raised 175 chicks the first year. After this kill off all the common stock, and buy every year one new cock of the same breed and strain, and breed from any one home-raised cock not more than one year.

After securing a sufficient stock of the breed chosen, carefully select every fall of the best young hens a sufficient number for breeding purposes to replenish the stock. By following this system, and giving good feed, fresh water, plenty of range, and taking care to keep lice off both young and old, you will have nice lots of plump chickens, uniform in size and color, and such will sell in any discriminating market for more than the best selected lots of mixed breeds.

Such a flock can be built up, perpetuated and continually improved, if care is taken every season in the selection of the breeders.

ANOTHER PLAN.

If the above is thought too high toned and esthetic, try this: Buy a good cock of any breed preferred and turn him loose with your hens, and every year buy a fresh cock of the same breed for the same purpose. Save for hatching eggs from the best laying hens and those of good size and lively appearance. By careful selection of these and good care, a first-class flock can be built up. But remember that poultry raising is a continual battle with vermin. Soar yourself with the necessary means to combat them, and industriously use the weapons.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Poultry Facts.

Common hens can not be made equal to thoroughbred as egg producers, but there is much in feeding, housing and care. Common hens well cared for will outlay the neglected hens of the best fowl stock on earth. There is much in breeding, but there is more in raising.

We shall hear less grumbling and discussion about the different breeds of fowls when farmers generally get it through their heads that even though rough-bred need good shelter, food and care in order to enable them to do their best in the egg business.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about the feeding of fowls, and for all that it is a good thing to have some system, even if you will, some fixed bill of fare, gotten up with some intelligence. The right way and a wrong way, and the right only will do it.

Early layers depend upon the stock and upon the way they are raised. Pullets from stock long bred for early mating will, provided they are kept growing from the start, lay earlier in life than those from stock which has been bred chiefly for show purposes.

We must not overlook a food for the hens which we may have in great abundance—clover. It is bulky, and rich in lime and nitrogen. It is better to cut it fine and scald it, and then mix it with a little ground grain in the morning; it will save more costly food.

Better buy thoroughbred eggs or fowls than to try to grade up the common stock, because it saves time, and going up hill is not half so easy as going down. A little neglect will make scrubs out of some of the best soon enough.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Restoring Fertility.

Wm. H. Glascock, of Brunswick, Mo., writes to the Journal of Agriculture an interesting experience. He says:

"Having rented out thirty acres of my land for several years, it having been planted in corn each year, was almost unfit for anything, I concluded to try to restore its productivity. I sowed it in wheat, then in the spring in clover. When I cut my wheat I found a very poor stand of clover. On July 29 I began to plow again for wheat, using calling cutters and chains, so as to hide everything in the way of the drill. I began to sow my wheat September 10. When I cut this crop of wheat I had about a half stand of clover. In September following I sowed in wheat again, having begun my plowing on July 25. The plowing under the clover seemed to make the ground fresh and moist. After cutting this third crop of wheat I had a perfect stand of clover.

"The first crop of wheat yielded about eight bushels per acre; the second crop yielded twenty-two bushels, and the third crop twenty-eight bushels per acre.

"This, the fourth year, I have planted the thirty acres in corn, having plowed the land in the fall, and notwithstanding the drought, I have a splendid prospect for first-class corn.

"I do heartily recommend plowing under clover as a fertilizer."—Wm. H. Glascock, in Journal of Agriculture.

Plant no Poor Trees.

The nursery price of a fruit tree is but a small part of its actual cost by the time it reaches the bearing age. To buy poor trees because they are sold cheaper is rank folly. The best tree in any nursery is none too good to plant, and in the end will pay far better than a poorer one. It may not be the largest tree, but will have good roots and a shapely top. Sharp-pointed trees and those with the main branches all diverging from one place are not fit to plant, for they will prove treacherous when a load of fruit is on them. Never touch a tree that has been injured by rabbits, aphids, etc., or by rough handling.

An apple tree, perfect in all respects, would be cheaper than one dollar than an ill-shaped or stunted tree at one cent. It is the labor in caring for it, and above all the time it stands in the orchard occupying valuable space, that makes it costly. So put up with no scrubby trees with poor roots. Some varieties are small in growth in the nursery that will develop into good orchard trees. As a rule the nurseryman does his part better than the man who buys the trees, but I hope the reader will give his trees the best possible care.—H. E. Van Deman.

HERE AND THERE.

—One of the most prolific causes of lameness in horses, and the shivering of muscles and loss of strength resulting therefrom, is corns.

—An over-ripened cream gives us a strong suggestion of putrefaction and decay, and the resulting butter is bad in both taste and flavor.

—Bronze turkeys are taking the lead on account of their immense size, and Kentucky takes the lead for producing some of the finest in the country.

—A Missouri farmer has purchased eighteen thousand barrels to pack his crop of apples, and thinks that he will have to buy two or three thousand more.

—It seems to be a popular delusion, says a writer, that fruit when arranged for shipment in warm weather should require special care for ventilation. The opposite of this is true.

—At a recent sheep sale in Australia the highest priced Merino ram sold, was the American bred ram Gold Drop, bred by Mr. Thornton, of New York, and exported as a lamb in 1891. He brought \$2,000.

—Farming is the only industry that is not liable to strikes and lockouts. The farmer doesn't make much money, but what he does make is his, and it comes with certainty, and is not liable to strike assessments and contributions to salary expert mischief makers.—Farm and Ranch.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Revolution Regarding the Future of Acid Lands in the West.

The portions of the west which years ago were considered desert land, incapable of any utility to man, have grown less and less in extent under the power, intelligent skill of the farmer, until to-day waving green cereals and prosperity reign where once the scorching and proclaimed only a dreary waste. In western Kansas, south-western Nebraska and the Cherokee Strip, as well as Colorado, New Mexico and further west, though by no means a desert waste, the land is still menaced and harassed by protracted droughts each summer which scorch and burn vegetation and cause the farmer to despair of raising out a bare existence. To the relief of this existing condition of affairs intelligent thought and skill have come, not in the shape of revolutionizing the natural conditions but in successful adaptation to those conditions. Where heretofore the farmer has been obliged to struggle along with the discouragement of seeing his crops in part burn up, he is now promised success and prosperity. The conditions which mean failure to the raising of the customary crops proclaim life and maturity to the plum, prune and tart cherries, for these can be grown on plains without irrigation water, simply by intense cultivation, and these, it would seem, will be the future crops of the sections named.

On this point the president of the leading Nursery company of Missouri says:

"After having observed the west for some years and noting the fruit grown, not only on a commercial scale, but trees here and there, I am convinced that there is a great future for western Kansas, southwest Nebraska and the Cherokee Strip, as well as Colorado, New Mexico and further west, in the growing of the stone fruits, chiefly plums, prunes and cherries; of the latter such varieties as Montana, Suda Hardy, Ostheimer, etc., the Lombard plum, the prunes, etc. Some of the advantages are, favorable climate, a soil wonderfully rich, fifteen hundred miles nearer the market than the Pacific coast, cheap land, cheap rates, cheap labor, and the greatest advantage of all, in shipping green fruit, is that it may be allowed to come to maturity instead of picking green as they do on the coast; this fruit will for the same reason sell one-third higher on the Chicago markets, as Colorado peaches for the same reason sell one-third higher on the Denver markets than California sorts.

"The plum, prune and cherry need little water comparatively; it is too much rain that makes the growth of these fruit sorts hazardous and uncertain in the east. The country named belongs to the arid region. Sufficient rain falls there during the early spring to insure crops, and the one thing to do is to plant on a commercial scale. Success will follow. Half-way work and neglect will not insure success there nor elsewhere. What has been done on the plains of Colorado can be done in western Kansas.

"The apple and pear may also be grown in the same belt if enough water is done, but not so successfully, for the reason more water is required than for stone fruits which come to perfection in dry seasons. This year the plums and prunes throughout Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, in the rain belts, are coming to maturity. If there had been the usual summer rains the fruit would have rotted more or less, unless sprayed. These fruits must have a dry climate.

"Struggling farmers of western Kansas, as you try to grow corn burnt out with the usual annual drought, should know and realize the possibilities in the culture of these fruits. If they get a crop of corn it may net them ten dollars per acre; the stone fruit will net them several hundred dollars per acre, and a ten-acre orchard worth more than a quarter section devoted to general farming. Think of it, try it. But start right, cultivate right, and be sure and plant the best trees, the best sorts. The majority of the failures are made from planting wrong sorts, a mistake that ought to be avoided. The annual drought that burns out the corn, is just the weather needed for maturing and insuring good crops of plums and prunes. Some of our friends in these regions are surprised to know that some of the finest fruit lands of the Pacific coast, only a few years ago, were considered a barren desert."

A Warning from the Past.

"And did you have a love affair once, auntie?"

"The pale face of the spinster aunt flashed, her eyes filled with tears. 'Yes, dear,' she answered. 'I loved a noble, handsome young man, and he loved me; but we were parted by a cruel falsehood.'

"The young girl bent forward, listening eagerly.

"Yes," resumed the old maiden aunt in a tremulous voice; "we were parted by a cruel lie. A false friend, a girl who wished him for herself, basely told him I was studying elocution."

"That night a maiden's golden tresses were put up in curl papers torn from the leaves of a volume entitled: 'Twenty Standard Recitations.' A young girl now lays does not need to have a house fall on her.—Puck.

GENIUS AND MADNESS.

MOLIERE was subject to convulsions. SCHOPENHAUER was always gloomy and pessimistic.

BEN JONSON and Nat Lee were almost slaves to alcohol.

PAONINI, the violinist, often fell into a cataleptic state.

SCHILLER was a victim of fainting fits and convulsions.

GEORGE ELIOT had frequent attacks of nervous prostration.

CHATTERTON was undoubtedly insane when he took his own life.

SHIRLEY is said to have had visions in which he devoutly believed.

Both Kepler and Currier died of different forms of brain disease.

JOHANN A. SCHOTTER was a cataleptic of the same variety as John of Arc.

IGACIUS LOVELA had visions which he seems to have regarded as inspired.

The brilliant Southey finally sank into a state of mental stupor, in which he died.

LORD CLIVE's melancholy finally ended in madness, and he died by his own hand.

SOCRATES imagined that he had a familiar spirit or guardian angel that conversed with him.

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES.

The number of idle cotton operatives in Fall River is placed at 23,220.

ALMOST five-eighths of the steamers in the world are under the British flag. The Texas Live Stock Journal thinks there are 1,500,000 fewer cattle in that state than there were at this time two years ago.

ESTIMATES by the director of the mint place the gold product of the world at \$175,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the amount stated in the annual report.

In 1876 the West Virginia oil territory produced 120,000 barrels; in 1893 it produced 8,445,412, or a total of nearly 30,000,000 barrels since the first well was bored. About 2,000 wells are now in operation, representing an outlay of over \$13,000,000.—Manufacturers' Record.

DURING the past five years the production of tin in the Dutch East Indies and the Straits settlements has increased greatly. The shipments to Europe and America to the end of August, 1894, were 44,118 tons, as against 27,557 tons in 1890. The syndicate which is trying to corner the market will have to obtain control of this source of supply to succeed, as well as of the visible supply, which was over 20,000 tons in August and only 14,000 tons a year ago.—Westminster Gazette.

TO INTEREST AND ENTERTAIN.

THE highest masts of sailing vessels are from 100 to 150 feet high, and spread from 100 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

IN New Mexico have been discovered ruins of magnificent buildings. The wall surrounding one of them is 4 feet high, and 935 long. The ruins are of Pueblo Indian origin.

THE average whale is from 50 to 65 feet in length and 35 feet in circumference. The jawbones are 20 to 25 feet long, and a tongue has been known to yield almost a ton of oil.

AN Antarctic iceberg has been seen "hat was 30 miles wide, 40 miles in length and 400 feet in height; a square snowfield or two could break off from this and hardly affect it."

THERE are only one or two places in Boston and New York where foreign postage stamps can be bought to inclose in letters sent abroad for return postage, and even at these places a price nearly double the face value of the stamp is asked.

FASHION'S MIRROR.

SHORT jackets cut square in front are used for little girls from four to ten years of age.

SLASHES in sleeves, showing a different material underneath, are seen on many of the new models.

THE divided skirt for bicycle riders is an accomplished fact, and it has received the sanction of fashion.

THE new sleeves for autumn are no smaller than those now worn, but there is a tendency to do away with bertha and the extreme revers trimming, which add such breadth to the corsage.

TO be found in had company is often equivalent to being lost.—Texas Siftings.

HOW soon angelina has come out of a bottle of ink! And yet people will judge by appearances.—Young Men's Era.

HARD work is only hard to those who do not put heart in it.—Boston Bulletin.

A GUN is not doing much execution when it hangs fire.—Texas Siftings.

A LAZY man never gets ahead unless some one puts on his heels.—Boston Bulletin.

THE devil soon finds out when the preacher has nothing but powder in his gun.—Barn's Horn.

A GOOD day does not always begin with a bright morning.—Barn's Horn.

THE age of a tree can be estimated by counting its rings, but it isn't so with a woman.—Texas Siftings.

SOME people spend all their days memorizing and reciting their imaginary grievances.—Galveston News.

WATTS—"By the way, who is the patron saint of children?"

"The farmer with a hoe, and the milkmaid with a pail."—Chicago Tribune.

PAPER HANGERS are about the only men who succeed in business by going to the wall.—Texas Siftings.

LIEUTENANT (admirer his image in the mirror)—"And yet they call women the fair sex!"—Filigree Blotter.

YOU should do something for others every day. If it be nothing more than to tell them a disagreeable truth.—Galveston News.

IT is said that no woman can ever be a great humorist, because all great humorists must learn by knowing how to laugh at themselves.

IT is always hard to associate quorrels and unpleasantries with a house that has vines growing over the doors and windows.—Gleaning Globe.


ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

OF all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor.

Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with purgatives.

Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The "Pellets" are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and natural way, and there is no reaction afterward. Their help is just what is needed.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bloated head, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from over-eating, take one after dinner. They are truly sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The most Careful Housewife will use no other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

—Grand Rapids, Mich., has grown in fifty years from a hamlet to a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Of forty-two cities having a population of more than 50,000 and owning their water works, Grand Rapids has the smallest public debt, and the smallest per capita. The city has a public library of more than 38,000 volumes. The city has 14 fire companies, 37 public school houses, with nearly 14,000 pupils and 326 teachers; 59 churches, 3 large clubs, one of them expending \$35,000 per year; 3 theaters and 5 public parks.

—Funeral feasts were formerly universal in England. When the fourth earl of Berkeley died unexpectedly, June 8, 1368, there was nothing ready for the feast, and the interment was postponed until a hundred geese could be fattened. The process required over three weeks, and by the accounts of the estate it appeared that the steward used two hundred bushels of beans in getting the geese ready for slaughter.

—The Oldest System of Telegraphy is that established between the brain and the nerves, which transmit instantaneously to the great organ of sensation and thought every shock they experience. These electric shocks are very vivid, painful and disturbing when the nerves are weak. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens, soothes and renders the nerves tranquil. It induces sleep, sound digestion and appetite, and conquers biliousness, malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

—Now I know why the milk we get here is so weak," said the agricultural editor to the farmer with whom he was loafing; "I just this minute saw you give those cows water to drink."—Philadelphia Record.

Every young man should be taught that he cannot win his spurs in a game of poker.—Galveston News.

Don't Neglect Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Catarrh Cure. It's the only cure for Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. It's the only cure for Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. It's the only cure for Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

Because a man is industrious is no reason why he should choose him for an associate. Much as we admire the industry of a bee we do not care to cultivate his acquaintance.—Young Men's Era.

"This," said the bachelor as he paid for sewing on a button, "is what is meant by a single tax."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

It is a pity that mirth is not as contagious as misery.—Milwaukee Journal.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c.

No amount of cultivation can make a this the bear fruit.—Barn's Horn.

Some people spend all their days memorizing and reciting their imaginary grievances.—Galveston News.

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